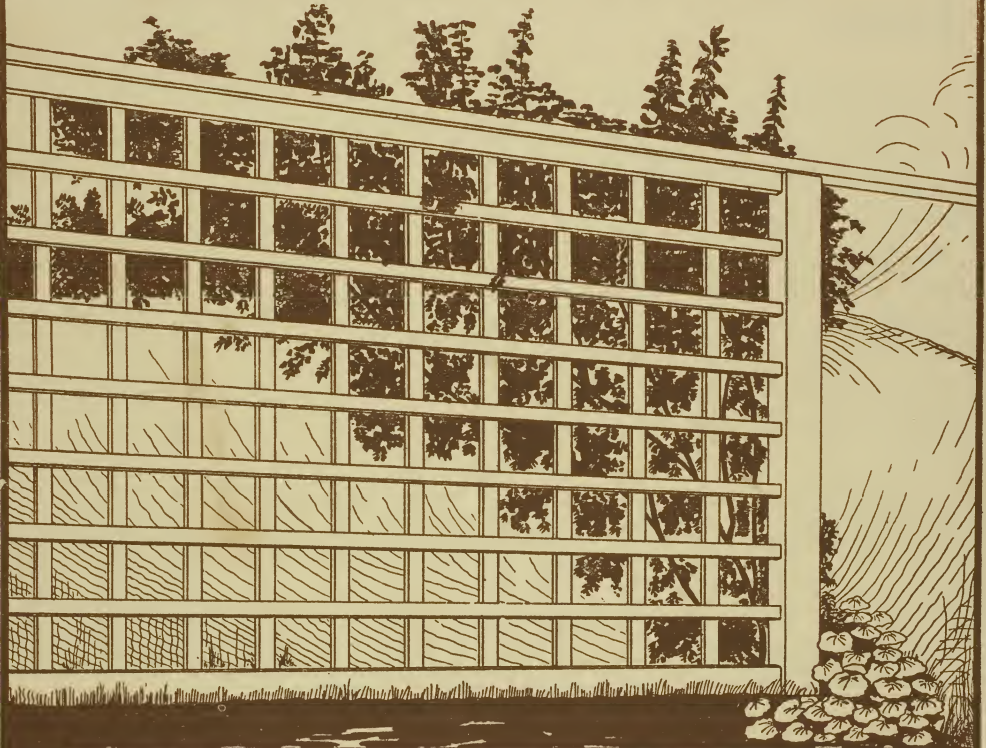


# California Garden



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# The California Garden

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POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, APR. 1923

No. 10

## CALIFORNIA FLOWERS IN ENGLISH GARDENS AND HOW SOME OF THEM GOT THERE

Charles Francis Saunders, 580 No. Lake  
Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

It is a rather curious fact, I think, about the making of our flower gardens that as a rule we ignore the possibilities of the wild flora at hand and preferably send far and wide, even to the ends of the earth, for plants and seeds. When our colonial great-grandmothers on the Atlantic side of our continent prepared their first garden spots, though the woods and meadows about them abounded in flowers of exquisite beauty, it was to the Old World—to England, Holland, France, or Germany—that they looked for the wherewithall to stock the ground; and so were imported European roses and gilly-flowers, pinks and geraniums, daffodils and box, hollyhocks, althaeas and what not. Similarly on this Pacific coast, what garden enthusiasm existed among the early Spanish and Mexican colonists found expression in the cultivation of plants brought up from Mexico, many of which, in turn, had originated elsewhere, as in Spain or South America.

But though the early settlers in America were so indifferent to their wild flora as a source of garden subjects, it possessed in the eyes of European plant-lovers both the charm of novelty and a certain enchantment lent by distance. The first to excite decided interest in the remarkable flowers and trees of our Pacific coast was the Scotchman Archibald Menzies, who was attached as surgeon and botanist to Captain George Vancouver's famous exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean a century and a quarter ago. Wherever the expedition touched Menzies collected seeds and specimens of the flora within easy distance of his ship, and he also appears to have made some collection of living plants, for the care of which a sort of green-house of glass had been constructed on the deck of the ship. His landings on the Pacific coast were in the early 1790's and resulted in a notable find. His name is enshrined in the genus *Menziesia*, which is occasionally represented in our gardens (small heath-like plants with flowers suggesting lilies-of-the-valley), of which he discovered the original species in

the woods of our northwest coast. For him is named also that fine tree and special glory of the Pacific coast forests northward, the madrone or *Arbutus Menziesii*, which he introduced into England, where it is still grown, though in that climate, I believe, not often exceeding the proportions of a shrub.

After Menzies a generation passed before the really lasting impression of our Pacific coast flora on European gardens was fixed. The man who affected this was another Scotchman, David Douglas, a skilled and enthusiastic botanist and a practical gardener as well, having had seven years' experience on one of the great estates of the Scottish nobility. At that time—during the early part of the nineteenth century—the Royal Horticultural Society of London was very active in searching the world for novelties to beautify the gradens of the Old World, and stimulated especially by the increasing geographical knowledge about North America, they pitched upon Douglas as the man to develop the promising field of which Menzies had given a foretaste.

The young Scot, who was about twenty-five, of sturdy make-up, and eager for the job, was given accommodations on a brig of the Hudson Bay Company's fleet bound for the Pacific and after an eight months' voyage around the Horn arrived off the mouth of the Columbia River in the first days of April, 1824. From the deck of the vessel he had his first sight of the magnificent forests still untouched of that noble tree which was to bear his name and especially commemorate him, the Douglas Spruce, now so extensively used in Pacific coast architecture. His landing was in fog and rain, and the first plant he took in his eager hand was that Western cousin of the Atlantic coast Wintergreen, popularly known in Oregon as Salal, the botanist's *Gaultheria Shallon*. "So pleased was I," he notes in his journal, "that I could scarcely see anything else." Mr. Menzies correctly observes that it grows under thick pine forests and would make a valuable addition to our

gardens." Among the first seeds that Douglas sent to England were some of these, and the plant has long been established in cultivation there. Mr. William Robinson, in his authoritative work, "The English Flower Garden", speaks of it as excellent for the rougher flanks of the rock garden, and making because of its vigorous growth a good covert for game. The edible berries also interested Douglas, and with a view to preserving them for English eyes and mouths he put some up in spirits; but alas, says he in his journal, the pack "was by some evil disposed person stolen for the sake of the spirits!"

For nearly three years Douglas threw himself with enthusiastic energy into the exploration of this new plant world. Making his headquarters with the Hudson Bay Company's fur traders at Fort Vancouver, he traveled east and west in the watershed of the Columbia and south nearly to the California line, sometimes by canoe but generally on foot, a total, he tells us, of 7032 miles, equal to twice across the continent. Up to this time the little that was known of the region's flora had been picked up near the coast by collectors in more or less of a hurry and often at unpropitious times of the year. Douglas, however, was not limited by time, season or distance, and his journals day by day record the finding of floral treasure noted with an enthusiasm to make the plant-lover's mouth water. Of course there were hardships a-plenty, but what are they to a brawny young fellow engaged in a business he loves but part of the game, to be borne with fortitude and lived down and to be laughed over afterward? Oregon in those days was pure wilderness, the inhabitants Indians and a few fur traders mostly half breeds; so, frequently for week on end he would not only see no "visage of his own coloring" (to use his own quaint phrase) but would be without a soul of any color to talk to, for his Indian guides, when he had any, knew no English. His journal for the day written up by the light of his Columbian candle—that is, a piece of resinous wood—and with nothing at hand to read, he would turn in for the night, often to suffer hours of torment from fleas or ants. Rats, too, were annoyance at times, devouring precious collections of seeds and even invading his store of dried specimens. Once he records the theft of his razor and shaving brush by one of these conscienceless animals (evidently a pack rat), which then returned for an inkstand, when Douglas dispatched him with a pistol shot.

The matter of sleep gave him great concern at first, for with the civilized habit of going to bed under roof strong upon him, he felt there was something uncanny in lying down in his clothes under the stars, as his Indian companions did, and at first he must

*Con'd on Page 14*

## WATER LILIES

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# WATER GARDENING

By Harry Johnson

That branch of horticulture collectively called Water Gardening has for years steadily gained in favor. When in the early seventies Marliac in France started the gardening world with his first hybrid water lilies and Sturtevant followed suit with his successful naturalization of the lotus in New Jersey few people realized the charm of lily pools. During the past fifty years great strides have been made in the development of varieties so that today one may have lilies of all colors and perfect form. All parts of the world have contributed species from the frozen lakes of Sweden to the sweltering pools of the equator.

The great check to the uninitiated has been the prevalent idea of the necessity of large ponds. Nothing could be further from the truth. Many enthusiastic growers have their needs fulfilled and for years have had successful gardens with only an old washtub or half barrel sunk in the ground. Could anything be more simple? A single tub or an irregular group tastefully planted will give one a most pleasing and novel garden that will require a minimum of care.

Planting and care are of the simplest. To begin with a tub or half barrel should be secured that is water-tight. This should be sunk almost level with the grade and filled about two-fifths full of good garden loam, the heavier the soil used the better. If you have some well-rotted cow manure one part to two of soil may be thoroughly incorporated with it. A three-inch pot of bone-meal can also be mixed with good results. The lily root somewhat resembles in habit the root of the German Iris. In planting it should be placed in a horizontal position and so that the growing point will be flush with the surface. To keep the water clear it is advisable to put about an inch of coarse sand over all. The planting is completed by filling the tub full of water.

It is essential in seeking a location for your tubs to bear in mind that water plants always thrive best in a sunny situation. Planting is usually done in early spring but may be accomplished at any time except during the winter. Tropical varieties should be planted in May in California.

The after care consists in keeping the tubs full of water and in removing occasionally the dead leaves and litter. It is well to put a goldfish in each tub to keep down the mosquito larvae and to assist in keeping the water sweet and fresh. If properly balanced the water will never need changing.

The Lotus, that flower sacred to the Hindoos, grows very well in tubs giving an abundance of its large, stately, peltate leaves borne on stout three-foot stems. The flowers are

very beautiful and have a faint, peculiarly pleasing fragrance. The paper-like petals curve in over the central disk in which are embedded the large olive-shaped seeds. The mature seed pod looks for all the world like the rose of a water can. One may see the pods and leaves sprayed with brilliant colors displayed in many shop windows. The rhizome is quite different from the water lilies proper and may best be pictured as two or three bananas strung end to end. They are very brittle and are easily broken in handling. In planting place the rhizome horizontally three or four inches below the surface and so the growing point is just below. The tub, however, should be filled about two-thirds full of soil as two or three inches of water is sufficient. They should be planted in March and April when the dormant tubers may be had. Pot plants may be set at any time during the summer. The flowers range from dark pink to light shades and also come in yellow.

Many small aquatics in habit similar to water lilies are well worth growing and serve to give variety. The Water Poppy is very hardy and the bright yellow flowers are counter parts of the California poppy. It increases by runners like the strawberry.

The Water Hawthorn has oblong leaves and queer, hawthorn-scented V-shaped flowers. It blooms the year around and its cheerful white flowers may be seen in our coldest winter months.

The Water Snowflake is well named as the snowy white five pointed crystals are as fragile and evanescent as the snow. The flowers are borne in never ending succession on the petiole at the junction with the heart-shaped leaves. Each leaf will eventually form a plantlet which may be detached and planted.

Of upright growing subjects one has a large selection.

The Water Iris are among the best. They are as easily grown as the land forms and give a fine display of color in the Spring.

Thalias have handsome Canna-like foliage and arching spikes of purple flowers covered with a powdery bloom.

Arrowheads are boggy looking plants with odd shaped leaves and pretty white flowers with sometimes a maroon blotch at the base of each petal. They will thrive and multiply in a bucket.

Porcupine Grass has quill-shaped leaves banded with white and green. It has the habit of a sedge and only asks a little water to give of its best.

The snowy white, heavily odorous flowers of the Butterfly Lily (*Hedychium*) are worth a place in any garden. We have seen great masses of them naturalized along the banks



of the rivers in Central America and a brave sight they made. In habit they are similar to a Canna and need as little care.

The number of plants that one may have is legion and all are easy to grow. Water is a very stable element and gives the same growing conditions to plants the world over.

#### BALBOA PARK NOTES

By J. G. Morley, Park Superintendent.

The restoration of the main buildings of the former Exposition buildings has been completed. During the work a large quantity of shrubs and trees had to be removed and many grubbed out entirely. This necessitates replanting of those denuded areas, some of which has been done, and the work on others under way.

At the present time the Botanical building and conservatory are being renovated. The conservatory was in an especially bad condition. All the main supports of the outside walls were badly decayed,—the hot water system entirely beyond repair, except the boiler. This has caused the rebuilding of the outside walls and the heating system will have to be rebuilt, which when completed will be much better than originally.

In carrying out this work, many of the large palms and plants had to be removed, some of which are too large for the conservatory and will be planted outside in various sections of the grounds. The planting in the conservatory will be entirely remodeled on a different plan,—a choicer variety of plants will be utilized and when the work is completed, will have a more charming effect than formerly.

The Botanical building will require a large amount of work to place it in good condition. Some of the large palms will have to be removed, especially on the side borders in the building. Many of the plants have so overgrown, that a general remodeling of the planting has become absolutely necessary. A general thinning out and replanting with a choice selection of plants well arranged will be a marked improvement, tending also to make the building more interesting and instructive than previously.

Mention was made in last month's issue of the pansy garden. At the present, it is one mass of bloom. The gentle rains of the past two weeks have been very beneficial, and the forty thousand plants that are now in full flower, make this one of the most charming sections of the Exposition Grounds.

Two very interesting trees now in bloom are the *Bauhinia Purpurea*, Mountain Ebony or Orchid Tree, named so on account of the flowers resembling some varieties of orchids. One of the trees is growing on the lawn near Sixth and Upas streets, and the other along a path at the north of the rose garden. The trees are covered with flowers, the colors

varying from almost white to a rich shade of purple, marked and shaded with many tones. The flowers are two to four inches across, and resemble the gladioli as well as orchids.

There are about twenty varieties in cultivation in tropical and semi-tropical countries, only three of which grow in Balboa Park,—one being the variety here described, the others the *Bauhinia Picta* and *Bauhinia Auminata*, which have white flowers and bloom profusely during the summer. The *Bauhinias* are natives of tropical India, Burma and Southern China, and consequently must be planted in locations free from frost.

One of our finest shrubs in the spring are the *Spireas* or Bridal Wreath. This is one of the largest of the families of flowering shrubs and plants, and is distributed generally over the world in the temperate zone. The native species are very numerous and many garden hybrids are also under cultivation. In California, only a few varieties are cultivated,—it is especially so in San Diego and vicinity. At the present time there are about two thousand shrubs in bloom in Balboa Park, namely,—*Spirea Reevesiana*, *Spirea Van Houttei* and *Spirea Thunbergii*. Visitors to the Park may note them in groups along the borders of the main drives in the west section, on the slopes of the hills in the Exposition Grounds, and at the Golden Hill division, where they tend to produce a pretty effect with their seasonal flowers.

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# The Apr. & May Gardens

## THE FLOWER GARDEN

Mary Matthews

Every one who has a garden and takes proper care of it will be kept busy this month. There is always lots of transplanting, seed sowing, keeping tab on the weeds, etc., and as this has been such a dry winter ample irrigation will be required. Among the bulbous subjects for summer blooming are the Dahlia, Canna and Gladiolus. These offer the most certain way of having flowers for a long season. Among your bulbs that were planted for early bloom there will still be some that will require care to bring them to perfection. When Amaryllis are through blooming take good care of them as the growth now determines the bloom for next season. Feed them with some good plant food and keep the soil loose around them. Among the popular bulbous subjects is the old fashioned "yellow day lily". They are always included in the list of popular perennials, the life of each flower is but a day, but as there are always many buds on a stem there is always a new lily or more to take the place of the fallen one. A partly shaded place and ample moisture suits it.

Many of your hardy perennials put out in early spring may reach perfection in the next few weeks. Campanneas, Coreopsis, Digitalis, Phlox and Penstemons should all give bloom a little later on, but to do this they will have to be given good care. You should have a host of annuals now in bloom if you put the seed in at the proper time. All of these should be well watered, the soil loose and kept open around them and all flowers picked off when in full bloom; it is better though to cut when in bud or early bloom, and enjoy them, give to others and at the same time help the plants to put forth more bloom. I have always thought one requisite for a good gardener was to be a good "cutter".

While planning your early summer garden do not forget the fall blooming ones—there are many that if planted now will give good returns in the late fall. A late planting of Asters, Zinnias and Sunflowers among the annuals, also the Cosmos planted late is much better, there is every variety now in the Cosmos quilled, anemone flowered, double and in many new shades—and of course you will put in a late planting of Marigolds. Among the perennials are Helianthus (Sunflower) Boeotonias, closely related to the hardy asters; these latter are in various shades of blues,

*Continued on page 14*

## THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

It is a good plan when starting the spring garden or in taking care of the garden already started, to be sure that conditions are such as to discourage insect pests and plant diseases, which make such inroads on the vegetable garden, often just a little ahead of the time we expect to enjoy the fruits of our labors.

In order to do this everything in connection with the garden should be in first rate condition. Ground properly spaded and fertilized, cultivation kept going, weeds kept down and the necessary irrigation to give uniform moisture, kept up. In other words plants, like individuals, are most susceptible to disease when in a rundown condition, so the best way to guard against disease and insects is to keep your plants in a thrifty state of growth.

But, as even the well kept garden is not immune from insect pests and disease, it is well to know the best means by which to control them—Bordeaux mixture is used for the control of fungous disease and can be obtained in 25c packages or large as required. For leaf eating insects use Arsenate of Lead, as a liquid spray, this also can be bought in 25c packages or larger with full directions for use with each package. For aphids, which is one of the most insistent pests we have, use Black Leaf 40, one teaspoonful to a gallon of water, or in that proportion for smaller quantities, the addition of an ounce or two of fish oil soap will help greatly, as a spreader for the spray, which used by itself without the soap forms in drops on the foliage without properly covering. For success, this spray calls for a thorough and even distribution all over the plant sprayed. Spraying at the right time and with the right materials is the secret of success. As a general rule fungous diseases are not cured by spraying they are prevented. So in your work of fighting garden pests of various kinds it is well to remember that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," so in most cases such protection is much more efficient when used as a preventive instead of as a cure after the pests are actually at work. It is better to apply the protective material considerably in advance of the trouble, and this is particularly true where fungous diseases are concerned. Do not wait until the insects are eating or the

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# The California Garden

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### EDITORIALLY

In this issue we publish some remarks by one Arthur Brisbane anent rainmaking. We don't know anything about this gentleman except that his opinion seems saleable, which ours never was, though this time he stirred up a regular orgy of conjectures about his subject which finally elicited a solemn statement from the government that it could not agree to furnish rain by the yard or inch till the processes had been much enlarged.

The aeroplane furnished the medium for the latest rainmaking. We cannot and would not if we could discuss this subject scientifically, any one knows it is quite unscientific but we gather that experiments showed that fog could be dissipated over a considerable area by sowing electric sand on top of it. That sounds rather bald, but is the best we can do just now and must suffice for our interest is general not particular we admit we can't make it rain even when our water bill stirs us to the boiling point and we steam, but we do think that the official attitude to rainmaking is wrong. There is no justification in supposing a thing cannot be done because it has not been and the business of investigators is to postulate the possibility of anything. The perfectly natural happening called rain is one of the chief of the many things that never suit everybody, there are always picnickers on wet days and farmers with dry crops on fine ones and if there is just one thing that gardening folks want adjusted it is this little item of rain, so it is a most legitimate subject for any kind of speculation in a purely gardening paper.

Years ago, let us say in those Hatfield days, when through him or in spite of him the

rains came and the floods descended and the county hardly had a dam left, except perhaps for Hatfield, this paper gave several instances of rainmaking historical and otherwise and does not intend to go over it again. We are now pleading for a more respectful attitude towards this subject.

When the scientific and others write reams about earthquakes and talk learnedly about slips and faults and zones, etc., no one laughs or rises up and moves an adjournment, but then of course no one is speculating on making a few earthquakes to see how it is really done, a working theory even on a small scale has not been formulated or put in practice anyhow, yet we believe that rainmaking on a very small scale is admittedly possible.

What are we doing about and with rain? By the aid of certain instruments we take up a collection through telegraph and radio of Highs and Lows and conjecture that an upset balance must be restored by an adjustment of these air pressures and in the adjusting storms occur. Also we find a storm a thousand miles away and beat it home by radio or telegraph and prophecy rain. This does not seem to be anything but observing symptoms. Why the High? Why the Low? Where did they start and when we read the storm is traveling West or North or South does it keep on, in what degree is a storm a semipermanent thing, when does it stop and get finished?

We are quite aware that most folks will say, Oh rubbish! anyone knows a storm comes up and dies down and it is a perfectly natural thing. All right, it is a perfectly natural thing in a law governed universe and there is a formula for rain and we ought to look for it.

When you come in from holding the hose in your garden with the soles of that last pair of shoes like pulp, though the clerk who sold them swore they were genuine leather not like the war-time stuff, you are then in a mood to think intelligently about the rain-making stunt, you realize that for a grown man, perhaps with a beard or that half way one a Van Dyke, to stand for an hour watching a little stream come out of a little pipe with a persistent drip that hits his pants and shoes in spite of continued shuffling, is a humiliating job with dubious results and that the tap should be on the skies and not on a worm-like pipe issuing from the ground. To such an one we are entirely sympathetic, there are times, many of them, when pipes and hose and faucets are absolutely anathema and then we turn our thoughts upwards and murmur involuntarily, "Just half an inch, please."

There is a phase of Rain which always comes up at times like these and this is it. Whether rightly or wrongly we don't know, but we have imbibed the idea that Matter

*Continued on page 11*

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## THE LATHHOUSE — A SERIES

By Alfred D. Robinson.

A Series No. 5—General Planting

We have arrived at the time when we can talk about planting in a general way, or at least I have arrived at that time and hope you will follow.

There are a few axiomatic things to keep in mind about lathhouse planting, the first is a comprehension of growths at maturity in distinction to the nursery specimens, a definite idea of what the mature planting should be, the separate requirements of different plants as to light soil and water and a little patience, not much is asked in this favored land. I would further say that my limited experience would lead me to think that it is not wise to plant a lathhouse in the mind too much in detail, there are not enough of them to be a sure guide and the few there are are still very young, and one of the big delights is this absence of "thus and thus shall it be".

A very important thing is to group growths by texture, I mean plant together things of a similar leaf texture. This was much emphasized by Professor Stevens who lectured for the Floral Association at the time of the Exposition and he showed its importance by calling attention to a very wrong grouping in front of the building in which he talked. To illustrate in a lathhouse group the big thick leaved *Coralline Lucerne* should have at its base the larger leaved *Rexes* rather than the fine foliated *McBethii* or *Foliosa*. I am sure of this because I have tried both ways. On the contrary the *Rosea Picta* comparatively small leaved delicately blossomed calls for the *Vernon* type or something of that kind below it.

Please remember this is not meant to start you planting these varieties thus but just to illustrate the point of textural grouping.

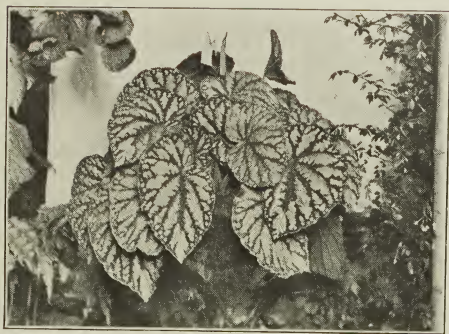
I would suggest that the ordinary person, God bless him or her for being ordinary, should make a list before ever a plant is bought or put in the ground, of those things they must have, and group them on paper. A young couple of my acquaintance were about to build a house, they had the plans but being active minded found waiting for the house to grow for them intolerably nerve-racking so they decided to furnish it. They took those plans and put in them all the furniture they owned drawn to the scale of the plans on cardboard and then went shopping with a tape measure and every day they put in new furniture. It was fascinating and there is no reason why a lathhouse should not be planned and planted thus, it could be done with little stakes that would plainly show when the four foot growth got behind a six-footer and three things wanting three feet were asked to fight it out in one, and more important still why

it is impossible to get all you want in a little bit of a space.

Again let me emphasize the freedom of action and choice in this lathhouse culture. You go into your garden and what ever it is like or unlike there have been others hundreds of them and precedent is about you, it comes from your nurseryman, your gardener, if you keep one, and most of all from your friends and it insistently says Do or Do not, but in your lathhouse you are captain of your soul and your trowel and your soil. Do what occurs to you these are mere suggestions.

Another warning, Don't to begin with, anyhow, go in for collections. There is a woman in a nearby town who developed the *Begonia* fever, it was running high when some one told her there were four hundred kinds and her temperature dropped, she said if I go in for anything, I want all there is of it and I am not hunting four hundred varieties. Of course four hundred is only a beginning in the *Begonia* family, but this illustrates the danger of the collecting bug from that viewpoint, and it also litters up one's space with a large number of inferior growths. I could name, without trying, twenty kinds of *Begonia* in my lathhouse that are occupying the space which sanely belongs to much handsomer varieties quite similar but better. This same collection disease is shown in the ferns, not all ferns do well with us in or out of lathhouses and perhaps the most persistent non-doers are the *Nephrolepis* family, the old familiar Boston fern in its myriad seductive forms, none of which are really adapted to our conditions. I sigh each holiday season as I see the handsome specimens of this family on sale in the florists' windows for I know that in a short time they will be smaller and yellower and generally sicker every way, bringing despair to their owners as they shift them from North to South window from kitchen to porch and vainly apply the numbers of remedies suggested by those who don't know that these beautiful feathery creatures want a perpetual Turkish bath to keep them smiling. Oh yes, I have had splendid Boston ferns, I had a record one for years but I have not now and I am not a realtor to dwell with the exceptional, however splendid it may be.

The background for the lathhouse planting seems to be the tree *begonia*, these when established that is within three years from nursery stock will grow fifteen feet, though they can possibly with advantage be kept down to ten. These all spread out as they rise so that much planting space is left between them, the big ferns fill this acceptably, the smaller ones are necessarily lost because



of the intermediate planting in front of the big begonias. The choice things and the colorful things naturally come to border the walks. This border space should not be filled till the body of the planting is all in but it should be carried in mind what there is to occupy it. Tuberous Begonias now in many forms and colors Gloxinias, Streptocarpus, Primulas, the low growing fibrous Begonias, small ferns, a wonderful selection.

Another group can give the water note. Alocassia, Crinums for the big things. Begonia Edmondsii, Mrs. Townsend, Bunchii, Rubella, Ricinifolia and its kind all suggest cool and damp and ferns here of course though there are ferns that don't remind one of water at all but our native Woodwardia looks like water and smells like a spring in a thirsty land.

One of the hardest things to do and yet the most effective when done is to plant groups of the same thing, the Rex Begonias are much more impressive planted thus, and here it may be mentioned that among the Rexes would be found most of the varieties I would reject if I had the backbone. It does

not seem sane and it is not sane to does not seem sane and it is not sane to plant all of sixty varieties when thirty of them are much the best and could be acceptably increased. However this a phase of a universal garden disease and so many never get over it. The view that helps to proper planting more than any other is that the lathhouse is merely a garden under lath to enable the growing of things that want that modification of our climate. It is in no sense a museum or even a botanical garden, that is in its application to the ordinary home.

It occurs to me that if my readers are to play the lathhouse game suggested before, they should be given some data so here is a list of twelve fibrous Begonias, twelve Rexes and twelve ferns with approximate height and floor space the figures are for feet.

Fibrous Begonias, Coralline Lucerne, 10 to 15 by 2, the largest leaved of the class with immense clusters of crimson bloom, Pink Rubra, the same long green leaves, Rosea Picta, 10 by 2, smaller leaved than Rubra very floriferous and dainty in arrangement, flowers rose colored to red. Compta, as tall as any, attractive large foliage veined white masses of very small white flowers same as other large ones. Odorata Alba, 8 to 10 by 2, round shiny light green leaves, splendid bunches of white tinted bloom, faintly sweet scented at times, much branching habit and more bushy, Fuschoides, 10 to 15 by 1, small leaved, bright red drop like blooms in small clusters all over a most desirable kind, Rosea Multiflora, similar to last but pink flowers, Verschefeldti, 3 by 2, immense serrated leaves light green and huge panicles of dainty pink blooms on long upright stalks, Templinii, 4 by 2, large handsome leaves, spotted with white and yellow and taking deeper tints, flowers pink in large clusters but very dainty,







*Glimpse of a California Lathhouse*

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*Ricinafolia*, 2 by 3, immense serrated leaves springing from low crown, bronzy when young, flowers on long stalks like all of the class, very striking, *Folisoa*, 2 by 1, the smallest leaved of all, flowers insignificant, and *Vernons* in pink red and white, 1 by 6 inches.

I see that this list must be condensed so the *Rexes* will be merely named and the ferns also. *Rexes*, King of the Rex, large dark, *Lesoudsii*, large green with spots and light zone; Count *Adrien Erdody*, medium silver with curled lobes, *Bronze King*, medium bronze with curled lobes, *Queen of Hanover*, medium fuzzy with pink hairs, green and silver; *Emperor*, medium grey stipuled overcast with crimson; *Carnot*, immense crepe effect, grey on dark green, stunning; *Devansaye*, tall green marked with silver; *Bertha McGregor*, tall grape leaved silver spots on very dark ground; *Argentea Erecta*, tall small leaved branching silver; *Pearl*, large round leaf, light silver; *Midnight*, medium, darkest colored of all and *Roi Ferd Major*, large grey with dark edge and center.

Ferns in the large *Lonchitis Pubescens*, *Woodwardia*, *Sibotium Schedei*, *Blechnum Orientalis*, *Pteris Tremula*. Medium, the *K. O. S.*, *Onychium Japonicum*, *Pteris* in several forms. Small several *Pteris*, *Blechnum occidentale*.

This list is merely for the lathhouse game for beginners and should not be considered a planting guide.

## MAY FESTIVAL

in the Arthur Marston Gardens, upper Sixth St., May the Fifth, all the afternoon.

Maypole Dance.

Sale of Miss Moulds Dahlias Tubers and Seedlings.

Also other plants, aprons, candies and foods. Refreshments served.

All are invited. There is no admission charge.

Proceeds for the benefit of All Saints Episcopal Church.

## GLADIOLUS BULBS

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	Per 1000
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4500 <i>Panama</i> , bright pink .....	17.00

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5000 <i>Halley</i> , salmon pink with creamy blotch.....	20.00
5000 <i>Mrs. Frances King</i> , bright red .....	15.00
2000 <i>Prinsepine</i> , carmine red with white blotch.....	24.00
3500 <i>Faust</i> , rich carmine red .....	16.00
5000 <i>Brenchylensis</i> , best scarlet .....	15.00
6000 <i>Annie Wigman</i> , pure yellow with scarlet blotch.....	15.00
5000 <i>Crackerjack</i> , very rich dark red.....	18.00

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HORTICULTURAL BROKERS,

P. O. BOX 12 F, WATTS, CALIF.

## EDITORIALLY

*Continued from page 6*

belonging to our globe is a fixed quantity that it may change in form but not be destroyed. If this be so the amount of moisture attached or belonging to this globe is fixed, it may not always be water but it can be and if this be so then the rainfall over the whole earth would tend to be about the same every season and if a dry spell was experienced in one part a corresponding surplus of wetness would happen in another. In these modern days when statistics on everything are available this theory could be put to the proof, but we shall not do it, we hate statistics and love theories, so why place one of our few in jeopardy.

In all seriousness the world is not ready to have the power of making it rain, the only reason every rainstorm does not cause a riot is because the accepted idea is that no one did it. Not all of even a small community desire to be wet all at the same time and every time the schedule for the next rain was posted there would be a howl from those who would not be quite ready or had a date in the open. We would have to have a rainmaking commission if any there were brave enough to serve, we would not accept the job if for no other reason than just to be left free to complain.

## MARCH MEETING

The regular monthly meeting for March was held at the home of Mrs. Lillian Appleman, 3805 Herbert street, the third Tuesday in the month, with an unusually large attendance. The meeting was opened with a brief address by the president, who spoke chiefly of the coming show. That the Society in this show hoped to maintain the reputation it has already achieved and to obtain this result every one must make every effort to do what they could by exhibiting, by assisting in putting on the show, and also to talk of it everywhere.

The topic of the evening, "Seasonal Planting", was introduced by Mr. Westgaard, and carried on by others. Asters, Zinnias and perennials were the ones chiefly discussed.

Miss Mould gave an illustration in full of the methods of cutting up the Dahlia tubers, the manner of plating and also told of the care of the Dahlias after they are planted. Mrs. Strahlmann spoke briefly, but pointedly, in regard to planting and caring for the Chrysanthemums. After a general discussion of various subjects pertaining to the flower garden the meeting adjourned, every one feeling that they had spent a profitable and pleasant evening.

MARY A. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

## OUTDOOR MEETING

March 29th

On March 29th the Floral Society and its friends were asked for an afternoon in the beautiful garden of Mrs. Herbert Evans, on Plumoso Way. The two special subjects on view were Iris and the Wistaria. Mrs. Evans has been for some time interested in the Iris and has well established groups of many of the finer sorts. In bloom were mesopolamica, a species from Asia, a tall and stately Iris in Blue Kochii, a low growing raisin purple, and Kharput, a dark blue distinguished by its white beard on the falls—many others not yet in full bloom, gave promise of beauty, as did the bulbous Spanish Iris.

The Wistarias were especially beautiful in shades of pale pink, creamy white and purple, though to me they are always more blue than purple. Going "garden seeing" is one of the greatest treats that can be given one who is really interested, not just having a garden because it is a fad, or because others do, but one who is fond of such things and grows them for the love of it—profiting by their failures—and rejoicing in the success of others. After seeing Mrs. Evans' beautiful canyon garden all who cared to were given the privilege of viewing Miss Sessions' newly planted garden, this having been done with numbers of new and choice shrubs, plants and vines. If I were asked to suggest a name for this new home, I would be apt to say "Experiments".

MARY A. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

## AZALEA INDICA

We are now able to offer some of our Azalea Indica plants. Stock is limited and advise ordering early. Terms cash with order or satisfactory references.

## 1 YEAR OLD PLANTS SINGLE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Formosa magneta pink—  
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Alba pure white—per 100, \$75.00

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All year old plants will ship and transplant safely by having practically all dirt shaken from the roots and packed in Spaghnum Moss in paper lined boxes.

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### OCEAN TO OCEAN A Symposium.

To use the phrase of a famous California writer: "I got a loan from God" the first of the year to spend it as I pleased.

I choose a tour of the Gulf Coast, to Tampa, Florida, and from there to Boston. It is not necessary to name the state in which is located Boston.

There is nothing so enlightening to the mind as travel. It broadens the vision of the person seeking after knowledge, and adds to the fund of information of the individual, no matter how extensively he may have read of persons, places, and things, as nothing else can do. To illustrate this idea, I had been told, time after time, that we California Gardeners, need not fret because we could not grow the Royal Palms—*Oreodoxa regia*, because *Cocos plumosa* was quite as handsome. And so I was content; happy in the thought that our landscape was quite as beautiful with well grown Cocos, as it could be if planted with Royal Palm. Illustrations of the two palms in books, and in catalogues showed them to be the same in bole and foliage, but the pictures do not show the clean white body of the Royal Palm, which is without a scar, left by the petiole of the leaf when it separates from the tree, as is the case with *Cocos Plumosa*. I had to see this to disillusion my mind of the error entertained for a quarter century, and travel did it.

So majestic, so beautiful in appearance were the group I saw at Bradentown, Florida, that, in sheer delight, I threw my arms about them, one at a time.

While on the subject of Palms. Never have I seen an article on the Coconut Palm that contained a single reference to the beautiful color of the foliage. Always mention was made of its economic value. In very truth, of all Palms of which I know anything, not one of them is equal in beautiful coloring to *Cocos nucifera*, the species that bears the nuts of commerce.

A beautiful golden color, overlaid with a shade of green, unlike that of any other, the combination is beautiful beyond description.

This will end my observations on plant life at this time. Of it I shall write at another time.

Of the people I met on the way. Interesting, instructive, delightful folks. Some of them out to spend money because they had it to spend, and to kill time because they had nothing else to do. They saw nothing of the country through which the train traveled. They would return to their homes with tired bodies, and nerves worn to a frazzel, without a new idea added to their minds, or a new note to their song of life. Their time wasted, their bank account depleted, if not dissipated. To me, that class is interesting. Those who are out to see things along the way, are instructive.

One such I shall name, Miss Boston, a native of that city, who has chosen San Diego, for an abiding place. She will become a member of the Floral Association, a subscriber to The California Garden, a patron of all Association Flower Shows, and become acquainted with Miss Session, the Superintendent of Parks, the Editor of this journal, and be a booster of every scheme devised to beautify San Diego.

Another acquaintance formed on the home stretch of the trip was a woman in her seventy-sixth year, who saw things from the car window, and had the ability to put her thoughts in beautiful verse, a copy of one of her poems herewith enclosed. In one of the stanzas these lines appear, referring to the "Moss" on the trees of the Gulf Coast:

"Prepared by man, as best he can,  
You make a lovely bed."

This is not a moss in the generally accepted sense of word, but a flowering plant; one of the families of the Tribe to which the Pine Apple belongs.

The thread-like stems of the moss—*Tillandsia usneoides*—is composed of a gray bark, and a black, hair-like heart, which, when the bark is removed, becomes the material used for making "hair" mattresses.

PETER D. BARNHART.

### SALIENT FEATURES OF NEXT MONTH'S WEATHER

Dean Blake, Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

April 20th to May 20th may be said to mark the transition period from our winter to our summer. Storms become less frequent in number and intensity, and while amounts of two or more inches have been recorded in the past, the normal rainfall for the period is but half an inch; rarely do we experience more than five days with rain. Clear, cool nights give place to mild, cloudy ones, and there are more overcast days and less sunshine than at any other time of the year, but, curiously enough, less fog. The highest day temperatures average about 66 degrees; the lowest at night, 56 degrees. Thermometer readings over 80 degrees and under 50 degrees are rare. High winds are infrequent, but hour for hour there is more wind than at any other season. Winds coming out of the western quadrant predominate.

### REGULAR MEETING

The Floral Association will meet with Miss Amelie Kleinschmidt, 1415 Twenty-ninth street, the evening of May 15th. Subject, "Garden Planting for Late Summer and Fall Bloom."

### MAY OUT-OF-DOOR MEETING

The Floral Association will hold an afternoon meeting between 2 and 4, at the Rose Garden in Balboa Park, May 8th.



## ARTHUR BRISBANE ON RAINMAKING

(From the San Diego Union)

[The Editor is glad there are others.]

Shall we ever make the rain fall? Undoubtedly. Man can do anything that he can imagine and clearly plan. We unite oceans, carry streams over mountains and under rivers; irrigate deserts. There is no reason why we shouldn't eventually bring the water down from the skies where it often goes entirely to waste in clouds driven out to sea.

Sometime ago one man experimented with liquid air from a balloon, thinking that making the clouds cold might cause the rain to fall.

Now Prof. Bancroft, of Cornell, experimenting with "electric sand," thinks it can be used to dissipate fogs above seas, harbors, flying fields, etc.

A very timid man is not willing to endure laughter, and this writer is willing to admit that for 20 years he has discussed with others, including his patent attorney, the possibility of causing rainfall.

Smile if you will, but this is the plan evolved by your humble servant and roughly presented, with all valuable rights reserved:

Use flying machines of different types, preferably dirigibles, able to carry many tons. As they pass through or above the clouds, scatter in the rear some very finely powdered thoroughly dried, hydrophilous substance. Ordinary lime, such as farmers put on their fields, reduced to fine powder, might answer the purpose.

The propellers of the flying machines might do the scattering of the dust which could be expelled through a wide-mouthed vent from a container at a very low temperature, if that be desired. Each microscopic particle of lime, with its great affinity for water, would condense, hold and carry down with it many times its own weight of water. One ton of lime, thus scattered into the upper atmosphere would, theoretically, bring down many tons of water in gentle rain. The lime would be good for the ground.

The actual amount of water captured and brought down by the powdered hygrophilous material thus scattered might prove to be only a start, a small part of the total result. Every drop of captured water would take down from the cloud a certain amount of heat. It is conceivable that the consequent refrigeration might precipitate natural rainfall. The water above is held in a delicate balance.

You are aware that no drop of rain ever falls to the earth without a minute particle of dust in the center of each drop. If there

were no dust in the atmosphere above there would never be any rainfall. The clouds would drift on, never coming down until they struck a mountainside, condense and pour down there.

The fact that every drop of rain must have its central dust speck was first called to this writer's attention in a book by Alfred Russell Wallace, "The Wonderful Century," read some twenty-odd years ago. Since that time the writer has planned vaguely to supply the clouds with the dust that under certain circumstances may be lacking.

Heavy rainfalls, after artillery battles have developed, perhaps due to the dust of the powder fired into the air from the guns and mortars at high elevation. Certain experimentalists mistaking the cause, imagined that a loud noise or explosion could produce rain. Experiments along those lines were tried, without results—naturally.

Before the development of the flying machine there was no practical way of getting enough dust up among the clouds. Now the way is open. Perhaps Mr. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, who can keep his face straight over queer propositions, will have experiments made and establish their value or foolishness.

It would not cost anything but a few tons of lime, for which the writer will pay if Mr. Wallace will provide the carrying machines.

One hundred to one that there is nothing in it, you say. Very reasonable odds, probably. Nevertheless, any useful thing is worth trying. If government flying machines, on their errands for the postoffice and other departments could, in time of drouth, distribute lime and rain as they sailed over the thirsty fields, that would suit the farmers.

Men never know what they can do until they try. Talk of taking lime up into the sky to bring down rain may sound supremely foolish now. Not so long ago the idea of flying up into the clouds at all was called a dream.

A fleet of flying machines big enough to carry all the mails and thoroughly protect the country might earn its keep, a hundred times over, by fighting drouth while waiting for a human enemy.

Now flying machines are used to spy out forest fires. If this idea, submitted with full realization of the doubtfulness of its value, should prove feasible, flying machines could first find the forest fires, then extinguish them from above, clouds being favorable.

## CALIFORNIA FLOWERS

*Continued from page 2*

have at least a tent to shelter him from the skyey influences. By degrees, however, the dread of the bare night wore off and he grew accustomed to rolling up in a blanket beneath a pine or sometimes an overturned canoe. Like John Muir he was a devotee of tea on his travels—"the monarch of all food after fatiguing journeys", he calls it—but while Muir carried only that and a sack of bread on his outings, Douglas had a more catholic taste and when his supply of civilized rations gave out he fared like his Indian guides on wild berries, arrowhead roots, camas bulbs, bitter-root and so on. A wonder that falls upon the reader of his Oregon journals is that he ever survived the wet of that State of the web-footed. Rain, rain, rain, on almost every page, varied with storms of hail and thunder and lightning, causing continual loss of specimens and endless discomfort from eating sodden food and sleeping in water-soaked clothing. And then the rivers and creeks to be crossed. Of course in those days there was not a bridge in Oregon, and he had to swim streams and at the same time keep his packages of plants dry as well as he could. Coming one noon, he tells us, to a stream thirty yards wide, which he had to cross in a hail storm, the mercury standing at 40° Fahr., he swam across on his back, his arms lifted above him out of the water, one hand holding his precious pen and paper, the other his clothes and blanket. Two trips were necessary to transport all, and so benumbed with cold was he that he had to build a fire between trips to restore his circulation. That was on an empty stomach, too, for his breakfast of a little dried meat and a cup of water had been taken six hours before. To the Indians Douglas, interminably seeking and gathering plants, was an enigma, and Indian-fashion they soon nicknamed him, calling him by a word in their tongue signifying "Man of Grass". On the whole they were inclined to consider him a bad actor, because of his suspicious habits. For instance, he would sometimes make an effervescent draught for digestion's sake and drink it apparently boiling; he would capture the sun's invisible rays with a pocket lens and light his pipe with the heat of them; and to cap all there was a fashion he had of harnessing his nose with spectacles and doubling his sight! Surely a man of a dangerous spirit.

For all the drizzles and downpours of Oregon, Douglas seems to have preferred them to the dryness and higher temperature of California where he later spent a year or two, mostly in the region between San Francisco and Santa Barbara. From letters to friends something may be gleaned of his impressions of the province, which he compared

to Persia and Arabia in its heat and aridity, and thought that not more than three months of its year were fit to collect in. He landed at Monterey three days before Christmas, 1830. "Early as was my arrival on this coast," he writes to a friend in England, "spring had already commenced. The first plant I took in my hand was *Ribes speciosum*, Pursh [our Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry] remarkable for the length and crimson splendor of its stamens, a flower not surpassed in beauty by the finest fuchsia, and for the original discovery of which we are indebted to the good Mr. Menzies\*\*\*\*The same day I added to my list *Nemophila insignis* [now popularly known as Baby-blue-eyes] a humble but lively plant, the harbinger of the Californian spring, which forms as it were a carpet of tenderest azure hue. What a relief does this charming flower afford to the eyes from the effect of the sun's reflection on the mica-ceous sand where it grows!"

Douglas's death is one of the tragedies of botanical history. Two years after leaving California he was in the Hawaiian Island. They had a custom there of trapping wild animals by digging deep pits in the open and covering the mouth lightly with brush. Into one of these hidden pitfalls Douglas fell and was horribly trampled to death by a savage bull, which was already there or fell in shortly afterward. His remains were discovered by some one attracted to the spot by seeing Douglas's pet dog guarding a bundle the collector had left on the ground just before he stepped to his death.

*To be continued in May Number*

## THE FLOWER GARDEN

*Continued from page 5*

purples, white and one or two fine pinks. A few seasons ago I wondered if I could grow hardy Asters in my garden and bought a few to try. They all bloomed and now each Spring I thin out, and pull up seedlings by the handfuls. Another thing that threatens to be a menace is the true Valerian with a fine cut leaf and a head of bloom about six or eight inches across growing to a height of four feet. The flowers are white and very small. Besides all the cats in the neighborhood have found it out and visit it daily. Prune all your shrubs that have made an early Spring growth, usually all that is required is to cut off the flower clusters as soon as the plants have ceased to bloom. Where a plant suckers at the root these should be removed throughout the season. Lillacs, Mock Orange, Snowballs and many other Spring blooms flower on the wood of the past season's growth, so must not be cut back in the winter or early spring. Thining, however, may be done by cutting out dead twigs, weak growths or superfluous branches. A severe pruning benefits Buddelias.

# *The* FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers  
Floral Designs

*Miss Rainford*

*1115 Fourth St.*

## VEGETABLE GARDEN

*Continued from page 5*

fungous has attacked the plants. It may be too late when this stage is reached, for after the fruits will have been spoiled and application of remedies will serve only to save the trees or plants.

Begin early and spray thoroughly. Don't feel that your work and expense have been wasted if no troubles appear, because your measure of prevention is the thing that has saved the day.

April is one of the best planting months in the year, and by the end of this month one can plant practically the whole list of vegetable plants and seeds.

Remember that it is getting late for peas, but if you must have some try the fast growing Blue Bantam or dwarf American wonder. The two favorite beans, climbing Kentucky Wonder and Stringless Green Pod, bush, are hard to beat, and for sweet corn try Oregon Evergreen, and Golden Bantam for extra early. April is right for Limas and if you are extra fond of them try a few hills of Monstrous Bush Limas in addition to Ford-hooks. The Monstrous are a wonderful bean, very large with a delicious nutty flavor, and hills planted 6 feet a part will fill in the spaces between and if pruned in the fall the same vines will keep on producing for three years. If you want beautiful flowers as well as good beans buy a few Scarlet Runners, these climbing beans will produce scarlet flowers which make a pretty cover for a trellis or high fence and afterward a crop of one of the best snap beans we have, and if pruned near the ground when the vines are beginning to dry up, will produce a second crop of

beans and flowers.

Planting conditions are remarkably favorable at the present writing, and it looks as though they were going to continue for some time.

The cloudy days and moist atmosphere are fine for setting out plants in the flower garden, but remember that they are also fine for aphids, so don't neglect to spray, and if you set out any snapdragons or delphinium plants spray them with Bordeaux mixture just as soon as they are established, and for the ever present snails use tobacco dust, it certainly does the trick.

## CLIMATE IS NOT CHANGING, SAYS U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

The fact that the past two years have been unusually mild in most parts of the United States has led to considerable discussion as to whether this portion of the earth is undergoing a general change of climate. The Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, says, however, that records can be furnished which disprove this idea. Periods have occurred in the past and will occur again, when for a few years, the weather has seemed or will seem to be noticeably warmer or colder than the average.

While there are well-recognized alternations in climate conditions, as of wet and dry, hot and cold, etc., little is known with regard to definite laws of sequence of weather conditions over extended periods of years. Within ordinary historic times there is practically no evidence that there has been a definite and progressive change in the climate in one direction or the other, but rather that the same sort of alternations are now succeeding each other indefinitely, as in earlier historic times. It is also believed that the amount of change, if any, is too small and the extent of territory involved too indefinite to be of economic interest until knowledge is available concerning the law of sequence of weather conditions, and possible periodic cycles affecting the weather are quantitatively established, scientific long-range forecasting is impracticable.

The following has been sent in by Mrs. F. T. Scripps:

"He looked upon every bit of moss lichen or fern as a miracle of beauty and design. He was a collector for reference and contemplation only. Otherwise it was to him a sin to disturb the tiniest thing in crannied wall or mossy bank."

This taking pleasure in outdoor nature without needlessly destroying or disturbing it is the Hallmark of the educational nature lover, he will not lessen the opportunity of others to enjoy.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.



### MANY SEEDS AND CUTTINGS RECEIVED FROM PLANT EXPLORER IN CHINA

Several hundred small parcels containing seeds and plant cuttings from the mountains of Yunnan, southwestern China, have recently been received by the United States Department of Agriculture from Joseph F. Rock, agricultural explorer for the Bureau of Plant Industry.

In the past year Mr. Rock has explored a region whose agriculture has never been thoroughly investigated and one which promises to yield many plants of economic value to American farmers and horticulturists. Though tropical in latitude, the mountains of Yunnan rise to such heights that they present many large areas whose climatic conditions are not unlike those of the eastern and southeastern United States. Mr. Rock has, in fact, collected plants above the snow line in numerous instances.

Among the most interesting things found are numerous wild relatives of such cultivated fruits as the apple, the peach, the pear. Plant breeders in the United States are likely to find these of great value, and some of them may be suitable for use by nurserymen as stock plants on which to graft horticultural varieties of the same fruits. A large number of wild roses has also been secured, some of them promising for cultivation in North American gardens, others of value to breeders. Many species of wild chestnuts, some of which may prove of great value to this country, have been sent to Washington and are now being propagated at the various plant introduction field stations of the department.

Mr. Rock's exploration work in Yunnan will be continued through 1923, during which time he hopes to make his way down the Yangtze River to Shanghai. This year's work is being financed by the National Geographic Society, which, in recognition of the exceptional opportunity to secure valuable geographic knowledge of a little-known and highly interesting portion of the world, has assumed financial responsibility for it. The society will receive, in return for its support of the expedition, photographs possessing special geographic interest, and expects to publish in the National Geographic Magazine a profusely illustrated narrative of the expedition, which Mr. Rock will write upon his return to the United States next year.

The department will continue to receive all of Mr. Rock's plant collections and his scientific notes on the agriculture of the region which he traverses. It is expected that much information of value to agriculture and possibly new crops of potential value will be secured during the course of the explorations, as well as many handsome ornamental plants to enrich American gardens.

### THE GRAY GOOSE SAYS

Our yard mother carries a brickbat when she comes into the garden. Calls it her "Besom of Destruction." Says she is not sure of

the exact meaning, but, it sounds good when you are thinking of snails.

Talking about bugs, you've seen that earth colored, soft shelled beetle that is called the Rose—um—something or other? That is a good name; it is always eating something or other, strawberries both leaves and fruit, lily buds, leaves of all kinds. It does its eating at night and sneaks under or in the axils of the leaves by day.

The best bugicide for this varmint is a nest of orioles. The parent birds gleefully gather these bugs all day long. An untutored boy knocked over one of the young orioles who was feeding himself, and shouted: "Here's your strawberry thief!" Too bad; he had killed a friend. The bird's crop was stuffed with those soft shelled beetles and not one strawberry seed.

### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of California Garden, published monthly at Point Loma, California, for 1922.

State of California, County of San Diego, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Alfred D. Robinson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the California Garden, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Calif.

Editor, Alfred D. Robinson, Point Loma, Calif.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Cal., Pres. Alfred D. Robinson, Point Loma Cal.; Sec., Mary A. Matthews, Ch. of Commerce, San Diego, Cal. There is no capital stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has not reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

ALFRED D. ROBINSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of

April, 1923.

(Seal)

H. E. ANTHONY,

(My commission expires August 1, 1923.)

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